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Fare to Minnehaha.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 14, 1859.

Editor Press and Tribune:

Will you be so kind as to inform the country readers of your excellent sheet, the fare rate agreed upon by the Chicago, St. Paul and F. du L. R. R., to carry those who conclude to participate in the forthcoming S. of M. Excursion to St. Paul? You announce "half fare tickets, etc.," but as many may be ignorant of the reduction rates, I respectfully solicit a reply to the above.

Yours truly, E. S. M.

The fare for the "round trip," that is, from this city to Minnehaha and return, is eleven dollars, including state rooms and meals on the boats.

Active Military Movements in Russia.

[Paris (July 2) correspondence of London Times.]

A letter has been received from St. Petersburg dated the 23d of June, which announces that the first three corps of the First army, under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, have been placed on the war footing. These corps are at present quartered in the governments of Novgorod, Poskuir, and Wilna. The fifth corps of the Second army, at present in Bessarabia, has likewise been placed on a war footing. The general staff of the latter corps is at Odessa, under the orders of General Besak, who is actively engaged in organizing it for active service. The *Inpalide Russe*, of the same date, publishes an order of the day, signed by the Minister of War, by which superior officers and others on unlimited leave of absence are ordered to join their regiments. The Emperor has moreover decreed that he permits officers on half pay, who had not served in the Crimean war, to resume active service among the troops now placed on the war footing.

The Emperor has approved the new law of conscription for the kingdom of Poland. Henceforth recruits are to be raised in Poland in the same way as in Russia. A levy of recruits is shortly expected.

The War Feeling in Germany.

[Berlin (July 5) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The political atmosphere throughout Germany is charged with electricity, and a storm is impending. It will probably burst ere long. The war, hitherto localized, will assume very different proportions, and the Rhine may witness battles fierce and bloody as that lately waged on the banks of the Mincio. Prussia is the vast camp. The clash and din of arms resound on every side, and from the frontiers of Silesia to the boundary of the Rhine there is one "dreadful note of preparation." I propose to consider the circumstances which have produced this result, at a time when no German interest is immediately threatened, and when no excitement prevails, or ever did prevail, throughout this great part of Northern Germany.

The Prussian people have no sympathy with the cause of Austria in Italy. They feel that her triumphs would lead to reaction at home, whereby their hopes of progress towards constitutional government would delayed if not defeated. At the same time they detest France and French policy. The German who has not heard from earliest infancy of the exactions at Hamburg and the sack of Lubeck, of the atrocities of Hanover, and the innumerable miseries entailed by the defeat of Jena. They have too long suffered from the influence exercised by Russia over their royal family, and it is to England they look for help and guidance, for counsel and support. (As I write these words, and as though my thoughts had found an echo, a battery of artillery is passing under my window its superb band playing "Rule Britannia.") When, therefore, England pronounced for an absolute neutrality, so long as the war was confined to Italy, the illiberal party throughout Prussia re-echoed the cry with singular unanimity. They felt that by assuming this attitude the moral and probably the physical support of England—nay, even of Russia—would be secured if German interests were threatened. They knew that were the Rhenish frontier to be endangered, Germany would rise as one man, and they were content to bide their time, trusting in case of attack to their proved courage and the goodness of their rifles.

Such was the attitude of Prussia at the commencement of the war. A loan of upwards of £4,000,000 was opened by the Chambers, and the loan was not only voted, but soon after its announcement every farthing was taken in the country. The government was then prepared for all eventualities. It could depend on the hearty concurrence of the people in case Louis Napoleon proved false to his oft repeated promises, and it had but to give the signal and the whole nation would fly to arms in defence of the German cause.

In Southern Germany a different feeling existed. The smaller courts—the only humble vassals of Austria—endeavor to provoke a factitious excitement, and they succeeded for a time. But it was all beer and tobacco, fine words and smoke; fine speeches about fatherland and marches to Paris—on paper. Bavaria was at the head of these military demonstrations, and their value has been tested by an appeal to the pocket—that government proposed a loan of $4,000,000, and of this small sum but $300,000 have been subscribed. The loan was a complete failure, the excitement has died away and left scarcely a vestige remaining.

Some months since the Archduke Albert, of Austria, arrived at this court, with the object of concluding an alliance offensive and defensive between Austria and Prussia. He failed in his mission, but General Willisen was sent to Vienna with a view of making arrangements between the two Powers. Meanwhile the smaller courts —Bavaria and Wurtemberg, Saxony and Hanover—were incessant in their endeavors to prevail on this government to take an active part in the struggle, and to proclaim the protection for Austria. Appeals were made to friendship and to nationality, to passion and to interest. The Prince Regent, however, remained firm until the unexpected news of the capitol of Magenta arrived at Berlin. This event produced an enormous sensation, and the court party at once proposed to call out the Landwehr, and give an armed support to proposals for peace before Austria was too much weakened in the struggle. The mobilization of the Prussian army was, however, too great a step to be taken without ample consideration, and the question was postponed for a few days. Meanwhile, Austria unexpectedly vanquished. General Willisen as to the intentions of his government. The Southern courts became more pressing in their demands. Prince Gortschakoff's note arrived, and was considered in the light of a menace; and, lastly, the Derby administration, which throughout Germany was accepted as the supporter of Austria, fell under the combined attacks of the liberal party. Then it was Prussia—anxious to prevent the "shield of Germany" from being further tarnished, wearied of the importunities of the minor Powers of the Confederation, which have produced this result, at a time when no German interest is immediately threatened, and when no excitement prevails, or ever did prevail, throughout this great part of Northern Germany.

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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

HYPOTHECATION.

The Chicago *Times* has become so surcharged with venom since the discovery of the great fraud which put TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS in the pocket of the second best Democrat in the State—the man deemed worthiest to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States by the side of Douglas—the late Democratic Governor of Illinois, whom the Democratic members of the late Legislature proposed to elect to the Senate two years before he could be legally elected—that it has lost the power of using the mother tongue correctly. In a mendacious article concerning the McAllister and Stebbins bonds, it says:

"Mr. Whiteside was dispatched to New York with nearly a million of State bonds, with instructions to sell them. But the bonds had *low* or no purchasers; when, finally, he applied to Macalister and Stebbins for a loan. This was strictly an accommodation loan, as pledge for which Mr. Whitesides placed in their hands nine hundred bonds ($900,000) as collateral. This transaction was not authorized by the State. The bonds were not yet hypothecated. It was as if you should procure on an emergency a barrel of flour, leaving in its place twenty-five bushels of wheat till such time as you could pay for the flour. *There was nothing of the nature of hypothecation about it*; and so the State regarded it at the time."

This makes up an issue at once with our accredited lexicographers as to what a "hypothecation" is. And if Webster's unabridged is an authority on that point we commend the *Times* to page 571 of that valuable work:

"Hypothecation.—The act of pledging as a security for debt, without parting with the immediate possession, differing in this last particular from the simple pledge."

But nother question as to hypothecation demands the attention of the *Times*. Did Gov. Matteson hypothecate the proceeds of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND dollars worth of *stolen canal checks and fictitious interest* to Auditor Dubois for the circulation of his banks? Let us have a little hair-splitting on this point.

Perils of Journalism.

The New York *Times* of Saturday, the 16th inst., contained a leading editorial on "The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy," which seems to have been made up of a leader on the famous Quadrilateral, an editorial on English Politics, a disquisition on *elbows* in their connection with the finer feelings of human nature, and a raking review of Gen. Cass, views of citizenship—the whole shaken up in a basket and picked out for the compositors by a blind man under high nervous excitement. The result, as might be supposed, is most grotesque. We select a few paragraphs at random:

"not if nature has done much for the "strategic square," art has done more. Austria has neglected nothing which might assure dominion *over the watery of the Mincio*. She has done all in her power to favor the development of Europe, *which is the pacific development of* [illegible]. She has dealt with the feeble locals—boldly, *but not, we feel sure, in utter vanity*.

"In 1848, Peschiera was captured by the Sardinians under King Charles Albert, but there can be no doubt that the French bore away from the first fight of Magenta very questionable compliments. *Is this fact connected under the Duke of Genoa, were ready to defend the famous quadrilateral.* To-day the quadrilateral *has ceased to exist.*"

"The *main merit* of Peschiera is that this fortress lies on an island, and was captured by the Duke of Genoa in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours hard fighting; and if we follow the windings of the Mincio *we shall find ourselves formed in the elbows of the regular army*, at places like Sallanza, Molini and Borghetto. These pioneers keep up the base of the allied army. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign we are about to open."

"After a battle of several hours' duration, the Sardinians at Goito gave way; and, if we follow up the course of the Mincio, *we shall find innumerable elbows formed by the sympathy of youth*. Defended by Wurmser in 1797, Austria surrendered to Napoleon III. in 1859. Not withstanding the toll spent by Austria on the spot, *we should have learned that we are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship*. A canal cuts Mantua in two; *belligerency rely on the most crucial Cabinet Minister of the new power in England.*

The *Evening Post* justly remarks that the only literary parallel to this luminious exposition is Foote's famous jingle of words running thus:

"Once there was an old woman went into the garden to get some cabbage to make an apple pie. Just then a great she bear comes up, and pops his head into the shop. 'What, no sap!' Then he died, and she married the barber; and there were present at the wedding the Jocasian ass and the Gyascio cow with a grand Panjandrum on the top; and they fell to playing the game of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots."

We presume the *Times* would pledge its receipts for the next quarter for the privilege of recalling its article, but as that is out of the question the embarrassing necessity devolves upon it to explain how the gibberish found a place on its editorial page. The *Post* suggests that "the new campaign we are about to open" was intended to read the new *champagne*—an operation which it deems wholly superfluous. We adhere to the theory that parts of four different articles were put in the hands of the printers, with a *carte blance* as to orthography, but no discretion at all on the point of ayniax. However that may have been, we fancy New York wore a brond grin all day after the appearance of the *Times'* article on the Defensive Square.

Tom Paine and the Atlantic Monthly.

The July number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contained a very able and interesting paper entitled "Thomas Paine's Second Appearance in the United States," in which the few gleams of light and the many and deep shadows in Paine's career were discussed in a spirit of sober impartiality and the language of first class common sense. If there was any characteristic of the article more marked than its general evidences of sagacity and discrimination, it was the *justness* of the writer's estimate of this "apostle of free-thinking tinkers," as he is aptly styled by the *Atlantic*, manifested by studious care in separating Paine the deist, from Paine the democrat—Paine the author of the "Rights of Man," from Paine the shallow and conceited bungler of "The Age of Reason." Yet we observe that the *Atlantic* article has stirred up a good deal of grief among certain religious journals and ministers of the gospel, whose Presbyterianism, we are bound to say, is much traduced by their lack of critical sense, and their zeal in heaping more curses upon one, whose death fifty years ago, finished an old age bowed down by nearly all the curses which this world finds material for —whose body was refused interment in the sepulchres of society, and whose bones, after being disinterred from his own farm and carried across the ocean by a friend, were, according to one rumor, sold to a button maker to pay their storage. Among others, the *Presbyterian Herald* (O. S.) of Cincinnati, gives place to a long review of the writer in the *Atlantic*, from the pen of the Rev. J. G. Wilson, of Terre Haute,—the *Herald* commenting upon Mr. Wilson's effort thus:

"He reviews with great ability its attempt to 'whitewash' the memory of Thomas Paine. Our readers will find it a paper of unusual interest, and join with us in thanking the writer for it. We confess that we are disappointed in the *Atlantic*. It seems obstinately bent upon alienating from it the confidence and sympathies of all orthodox Christians. As it is intellectually head and shoulders above its other monthlies, and has become a 'go ver in the land,' we regret the course its publishers pursue in spite of so much earnest remonstrance from the wise and good."

Another writer, "the President of a College," adds his testimony by wondering how Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe can employ her fine imagination in fostering so poisonous a shaft as the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Fearing that our former reading of the article on Paine's Second Appearance in the United States, had been imperfect, we have been at pains to peruse it again, to ascertain whether an undercurrent of blasphemous purposes had escaped our notice in the first instance. So far from discerning anything which could properly give offence either to John Calvin or the Pope of Rome, we are obliged to say that nothing evolved by the controversy, the best rhetoric of Rev. J. G. Wilson not excepted, has set forth the truth with regard to Paine and his memory half so well as the following from p. 15, of the July number of the *Atlantic*:

"It is now fifty years since Paine died; but the ink of eulogists is no pale in his case. The evil associations of his latter days have pursued him beyond the grave. A small and threadbare sect of "liberals," as they call themselves,—men in whom want of skill, industry, and thrift had produced the usual results,—have erected in honor to Thomas Paine, and, on the anniversary of his birth, go through with a pointless celebration, which passes unnoticed, unless in an out-of-the-way corner of some newspaper. In this class of persons, it religion is a mere form of discontent. They have no other reason to give for the faith is not in them. They like to ascribe their want of success in life to something out of joint in the thoughts and customs of society, rather than to their own shortcomings of incapacity. In France, such persons would be Socialists and *Rouges*; in this country, where the better classes only have any reason to rebel, they cannot well conspire against government. but attack religion instead, and pride themselves on their exemption from prejudice. The "Age of Reason" is their manual. Its bold, clear, simple statements they can understand; its shallowness they are too ignorant to perceive; its coarseness is in unison with their manners. Thus the author has become the Apostle of Free-thinking tinkers and the Paines Washing and soft conceit, his "Age of Reason" is so manifestly the work of a buffoon spoiled by drink that we wonder any Doctor of Divinity should now find it worth while to write him down.

GALLERIES OF ART.

The New York *Evening Post* is recommending to the rich men of that city to purchase the Art collection of the Marquis of Campana, as a means of diffusing a knowledge of Art, in that section of the continent which is now the metropolis. The suggestion is conceived in the right spirit, and recognizes a want common to all our cities. Free galleries of pictures and statuary, of the right sort, are most desirable as a means of affording genial, refined, and elevating amusement to the people. They a d to form, as well as characterize and indicate a high civilization.

But without pretending to be critics in Art, or to know anything beyond what the *Post* has told us of the Campana collection, we venture to suggest a consideration which has occurred to us from careful improvement of the opportunities we have had for becoming acquainted with such subjects.

The Marquis of Campana was an enthusiastic collector, and exercised himself in that capacity for a series of years, with great assiduity and lavish expense. Now, we have no doubt of the great value of this collection as affording opportunities for study to critics and antiquaries; but for the purposes of popular instruction and improvement, we doubt whether the sum which it would cost could not be better laid out in works of later date and less curious interest. Collectors almost always spend large sums in articles which have a fictitious and, most absurd value, from mere age or vanity—and the Marquis of Campana is unlike the majority of his class if in his vast collection he has not accumulated a great deal of mere rubbish, in spite of the discrimination which he is said to have exercised.

We want both in New York and Chicago galleries of Art. But we hope they will be commenced, not by the purchase, at enormous prices of fragments of antique statues or gems, or sinpkily invisible pictures by the old masters, which some ravenous collector has heaped together to be sold to some equally discriminating citizen for a public gallery; but by buying works of real merit, calculated to be appreciated by the body of our people, and suited to fit them to understand the older, rarer, more curious and more costly works which may by-and-by find a place in our museums.

The New York and Erie Railroad.

The last number of the *American Railroad Journal* gives the following truthful and graphic picture of the New York and Erie Railroad:

The Erie Company has driven away every passenger, and every pound of freight, that can be driven away from its road. It is now, luckily, at low water mark. Those now managing the road cower at the tide in their favor. They are completely played out; particularly at the West, the great source of business for the road. Before the former prosperity of the road can be regained, a considerable portion of its future business must be *created*.

The damage, which the present managers of the Erie Railroad have done that great thoroughfare can hardly be estimated. Once it was the favorite line, especially at the West; now it is only mentioned with a sneer or treated with expressive and fatal silence. It is in default on all its bonds and it remains in the hands of its present managers only by sufferance. The sooner the bondholders take possession of the road the better. It will cost years of the best management and hundreds of thousands of money to regain its former position with the business and the traveling public. We know of one, perhaps two, once leading Western roads, that would do well to profit by the example of the Erie. Obstinacy and stupidity will surely accomplish for them what they have for the Erie.

Kansas Constitutional Convention.

[Dispatch to the St. Louis Bulletin.]

The Convention has been engaged nearly the entire day in considering the State boundary question, and more particularly the Northern boundary. This subject includes the question of the annexation of that portion of Nebraska lying south of Platte River, but the annexation is opposed by nearly every Republican delegate, and is unanimously favored by the Democrats. The latter, probably, are endeavoring to defeat the administration of the State into the Union, and the Republicans feared that if the boundary line should be extended to the Platte River, there would be less probability that the State would be admitted. It is stated that Gov. Medary used the personal and official influence on the delegation from Lawrence, promising the votes of the seventeen Democratic delegates for the location of the seat of government at Lawrence. The Nebraska delegates urged again the object of their mission.

Just previous to adjournment, the previous question was brought up, and disposed of by fixing the boundary on the original Nebraska line, north and west. The Convention then adjourned till Monday.

It is thought the Convention will not be able to finish its labor next week; therefore the sign. ger has been a constant source of annoyance to Democratic delegates, who have suffered no opportunity to pass without having his wooly head before the Convention. The 10-day question of slavery has not entered the hall. [illegible]

GOSSIPPING AT GOTHAM.

Summer Time and Tides—Western Travel—Better Times—Chicago Affairs—Boiler-Explosions in New York—Suicides—The Central Park—On the Bloomingdale Road—Sensational Literature—Rich—The Secret of Success—The Cuban Annexation Question—Is Missouri Doubting at Tilden?—Sumter—Governor's Ball—Way to buy Diamonds—Crystal Palace, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 16, 1859.

Of course a letter from this city at this season must commence by announcing "everybody out of town." Cortes, the watering places are filling up at the expense of myriads of town homes, but the busy street life of the Manhattanese feels the loss as little, apparently, as if a steamer load could include the sum total of absentees. They are missed on promenade, and in their equipages, the butterflies and gayer coated mortals, but the multitude move on down Broadway, panting under the July sun; travellers are coming and going; buildings are rising; the omnibusses and carts run fuller than ever; the ice cream men and soda fountains are busy on all sides; and the elegant policeman in white kids still tows unprotected feminity across the teeming tide of Broadway from Barnum's Museum; and everywhere the noise and din, and crash; is unabated.

Travel this spring, on the evidence of landlords here, tells of a return of better times and fuller purses in the community. The West has been represented in a rush of arrivals on no like scale since the panic season. It looks like old times say all. I find in my wanderings many Chicago citizens, and the dames of Chicago and their little ones will at the coming of fall be gathered homeward from a wide territory where the old homestead has received its own again. Let me also note, and that as gathered from wide and various sources, the assurance that the Garden City stands better and in more favor at the east than when, before the blast of 1857, the staunchness of her build had never been equally well tested. Put it down that Chicago and Chicago securities stand better in the money circles of New York and Boston, than at any time within ten years past. The storm came but the "bubble" did'nt break. It was testing, not ruin, and though the crisis with Chicago, as with the rest of mankind, was hard to be borne, yet the very creaking and shaking of the limbs, showed good stock and timber of the toughest.

New York is astir and busy with building enterprises. The march of improvement bids fair to replace the old time structures of down town, with business palaces in marble and brown stone, which will forever consecrate to business the cross streets whence residences and boarding houses, if not places of less fragrant fame are departing. Probably there is more building of the first class going on in Chicago and in New York this season than in all other cities in the country beside, and I believe no other city can be a partner with New York in the comparison.

Rents are firm here for first class stores, and these business palaces are in demand. An old established firm stand ready to take the princely structure now rising on the site of the Broadway Theatre, at the princely rental of $20,000. The tide of retail business is setting far up town. Bennett, who owns property above the Central Park, actually claims the heavy ship-ping for that upper region and bespeaks for the "Great Eastern" a berth in the Harlem. *Nous verrons.*

In the meantime Gotham is with pride and zeal pushing on operations in her great Central Park, the lungs and breathing space of what is to be the centre of her densely ranged city homes, varying from the brown stone fronts on the avenue, down to the cheaper tenements made immediately accessible from down town by an admirable system of horse railroads, without which latter, by the way, this noble park were but a great mockery of the poor.

I rode up the island with a friend yesterday taking our way through Madison Square and Fifth Avenue. On every side as we advanced to newer portions were the substantial tokens of progress, many of them, "for the present generation" to the passer by, both horse and foot. Just where Fifth Avenue becomes a road, which seems the joint achievement of an earthquake and volcano, and early in the *Elysian* of the streets, commences the noble enclosure two miles in length, taking in the middle crest of the island, and gradually rising as it goes up the north, including a wonderful variety of rock, hill and valley, ravine and plain, to which the labor of an immense force of public pensioners, peasantry, is now giving not the destruction of a single trait, but a blending, and increased accessibility to the whole. All of space yet, though the smooth slopes and McAdamized ways and walks of the upper portion are an earnest of what is to be. It is a national work Louis Napoleon would covet for Paris, and New Yorkers believe its finished results when attained will be worthy of it.

The Bloomingdale Road which comes down on the west side of the Park, is a suburban avenue of Broadway. A few minutes' ride brings to all New York. It is not the season for the greatest display of turnouts, now that the belles are at Newport and Saratoga; *ah, but* as we returned from our drive to High Bridge, the marvelous masonry whose lofty arches bear the Croton across the valley of the Harlem, the noble thoroughfare was at sunset active with fast New York, quadripedal and biped. It is the place to see the notables. I hardly know if here to class—Dan Sickles, who passed me whirling along at the top speed, his colored lackey beside him, bound for his house, on a private avenue, leading down to the Harlem River from the Bloomingdale road, which main sion hides a pair who have recently reentered into joint partnership of a style now common and damning to both, and where the world is as fast as possible letting fall its deepest curtain of oblivion about them. The great Sarsparilla palace of Dr. Townsend on Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street has become a girls' school, having been sold, furniture, fixtures, &c., for $200,000. The huge marble hotel just to be opened by Paran Stevens, on Broadway, in the vicinity of Madison square, is colossal in size and of marvel in appointments. Think of the luxury of sending you to your room on a steam raised car. Gently ascending and descending elevator will appreciate and patronize.

The size of these modern caravanseries is something startling. Take the Metropolitan St. Nicholas for instance, with its area which is three hundred feet front by two hundred feet deep, and its six stories high, and there is nothing "acre lot" of tavern under one roof, at a cost of building and fixture of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars, giving compliments to three hundred persons, and accommodation for two thousand guests. Wont some of your farm readers estimate and look at a six acre lot, and imagine it so occupied. For the details of its occupancy we are indebted to the courtesies of John G. Ball, Esq., one of the assistants at the office.

The pen of a newspaper correspondent has been the lively pinion upon which as an event in the beau monde wide notice, was made of the approaching nuptials of a wealthy Spanish gentleman, late a guest of this Metropolis. He has occupied a suite of rooms for six months at the per diem of *eighteen dollars*; modest living expenses for a single man, and giving promise of a profusion of expenditure that would gild an union for which no other quality would be waiting for by too many willing victims of "splendid marriages." In this base the letter writer referred to was, it would appear, imaginative and impertinent. The bridal wreath of gems, at a fabulous price, was never ordered, except in the newspapers. The *wedding* is a fact, however, and so are the diamonds.

Talking of diamonds, have any of your readers the curiosity to "shop" with us at "Tiffany's," over Broadway, from the St. Nicholas? The building of these jewelers is of white marble, its most significant ornament being the large statue over the entrance, bowing beneath the weight of the world on its back—fit emblem, thought we, of "*Pa*," to whom this entrance and the goings in thereat, by ambitious mammas and their daughters, is a prolific of burdens heavy even to bowing down. Let us see how dame and daughter put a fortune in their jewel boxes. Here is a set of diamonds, with the bill, we may imagine, made out, as follows:

SOLOMON GUNNYSACK, To TIFFANY, ELLIS & CO., Dr.,

To Sundries for wife as per List:	
Diamond Brooch,	$5,000
Pendant to same	1,000
Pair Ear-Rings,	2,500
Full Necklace,	14,000
Wreath for the Head,	4,000
Diamond Comb,	1,500
Rings (no ascertained),	6,000
Diamond Watch,	1,500
Ribbo Chain,	600
Received payment, &c.	$41,100

"That's the way the money goes," and if it should chance, in the case of some railroad or bank financier, "pop you are locked up," why then diamonds are the world's choicest currency, convenient to carry, and readily convertible. Being arrested above the market for commoner forms of cash, they will even be a better investment with the wealthy as a very common Midas may turn your first water brilliants into gold, in a night time.

Confessedly a more pleasing part of the visit over the way was among the choice and exquisite bronzes on the second floor, but the items in the list of a full set of diamonds may interest some of your readers. Geo. McClure, Esq., one of the old established firm, has with his usual acknowledgements for attentions on our diamond search, and our general glance through "Tiffany's."

The pet of the Crystal Palace, that fairy creation that rode off on wings of fire, is still cling to, Reservoir Square. It was the severest loss New York could have sustained in a single building, for, alas, unlike the Lafarge and other Phœnix structures, the beautiful palace will never rise from its ashes. Apropos to that, the City Hall stands dumbfoundered and sadly shorn, awaiting tardy repairs of sad reverses in its over-zealous observance of the Atlantic Cable rejoicings. The big bell has a temporary wooden framework in the yard beneath, whence to attend to its duties. New Yorkers should be ashamed of this disfeatures.

The weather thus far has given but a few hot days; those, however, in quality, very respectable indeed. They know how to do it here, and I may add in view of the countless steamers plying on such days fully laden, to the numerous seaside resorts, within a few shillings ride of these wharves, they know "what to do with it."

The pen of a newspaper correspondent has been the lively pinion upon which as an event in the beau monde wide notice, was made of the approaching nuptials of a wealthy Spanish gentleman, late a guest of this Metropolis. He has occupied a suite of rooms for six months at the per diem of *eighteen dollars*; modest living expenses for a single man, and giving promise of a profusion of expenditure that would gild an union for which no other quality would be waiting for by too many willing victims of "splendid marriages." In this base the letter writer referred to was, it would appear, imaginative and impertinent. The bridal wreath of gems, at a fabulous price, was never ordered, except in the newspapers. The *wedding* is a fact, however, and so are the diamonds.

Talking of diamonds, have any of your readers the curiosity to "shop" with us at "Tiffany's," over Broadway, from the St. Nicholas? The building of these jewelers is of white marble, its most significant ornament being the large statue over the entrance, bowing beneath the weight of the world on its back—fit emblem, thought we, of "*Pa*," to whom this entrance and the goings in thereat, by ambitious mammas and their daughters, is a prolific of burdens heavy even to bowing down. Let us see how dame and daughter put a fortune in their jewel boxes. Here is a set of diamonds, with the bill, we may imagine, made out, as follows:

SOLOMON GUNNYSACK, To TIFFANY, ELLIS & CO., Dr.,

To Sundries for wife as per List:	
Diamond Brooch,	$5,000
Pendant to same	1,000
Pair Ear-Rings,	2,500
Full Necklace,	14,000
Wreath for the Head,	4,000
Diamond Comb,	1,500
Rings (no ascertained),	6,000
Diamond Watch,	1,500
Ribbo Chain,	600
Received payment, &c.	$41,100

"That's the way the money goes," and if it should chance, in the case of some railroad or bank financier, "pop you are locked up," why then diamonds are the world's choicest currency, convenient to carry, and readily convertible. Being arrested above the market for commoner forms of cash, they will even be a better investment with the wealthy as a very common Midas may turn your first water brilliants into gold, in a night time.

Confessedly a more pleasing part of the visit over the way was among the choice and exquisite bronzes on the second floor, but the items in the list of a full set of diamonds may interest some of your readers. Geo. McClure, Esq., one of the old established firm, has with his usual acknowledgements for attentions on our diamond search, and our general glance through "Tiffany's,"

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Crops—Blackberries—Blackberry Wine—Peaches—Apples—Shipping South—Centralia—Etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 11, 1859.

At this season of the year a trip a few hundred miles south from Chicago is full of interest. The different stages of growth and maturity of the cereals are marked at every step. The spring wheat that is just in bloom at Morgan is much advanced at Lodi, and assumes the hue of ripeness at Urbana. At Neogo it is harvested, and here begins the fields of winter wheat exclusively, in place of alternate fields of spring and winter. Stacking or threshing from the shock is now the order of the day. At Richview and Ashley the farmers are bringing it to market, and the millers are branding their bags and barrels "new wheat," while each train is bearing north "new wheat," one, two or three car loads. But a few days and the fine fingers will labor with the long trains filled with the rich products of the teeming prairies. Lumber, merchandize, and cancelled notes and bonds, will be returned, giving renewed life and activity to the unrequited labor of the past two years. Grain buyers are already on the alert, anxious to secure a share of trade. Urbana is the first point of consequence for winter wheat; probably 200,000 bushels will be shipped. All the small stations will furnish their quota; even Centralia, which has never sent more than a few car loads down for 50,000 bushels. Mr. Fuller has 340 acres, broken last year, which he is now threshing, which will average 30 bushels per acre, while old land is generally considered much better on anaverage; his crop is part red and part of it white wheat.

Our journey terminated at Ashley, two hundred and seventy miles south of Chicago. We spent a day in visiting orchards and farms, besides giving no small part of our spare time to the pleasure of picking blackberries, with which the skirts of the groves present a most abundant crop. So plentiful and easily picked are they that good wages are made at thirty cents a pail-full, or ten to twelve and a half cents a gallon. Quite a large quantity had been shipped, but orders had been sent to the station to ship no more on the night train, and shipments had ceased, and as by keeping them over to the day train they were delayed a full day, and of course would sour; but the people of Ashley were not to be baulked of the use of their favorite fruit, and commenced at once making it into wine. We saw in one cellar on the route, nicely fermenting, 18 casks, of 40 to 45 gallons each.

Blackberry wine is made by putting three quarts of berries to two gallons of water; these are rubbed through a wire sieve, the juice strained, and six pounds of sugar added. It is put in barrels or other vessels to ferment, and is then corked. Thus three quarts of berries, costing six to eight cents, with fifty cents for sugar, will make over three gallons of this wine. Two men will put up five barrels of two hundred gallons per day. No search for cheap native wine to cheer our journey here.

Time shipments are being made as Superintendent Arthur has an eye to the well being and development of his *Keystone* trade.

Peaches are abundant, but nearly all are seedlings, and as compared with the fine grafted fruit from Alton are only fair for eating. This state of things will not continue long as budded peach trees are fast taking the place of the common seedlings.

The apple crop as far south as this point is light, but of good quality. No great surplus will be left over for shipment, many of the orchards having nearly failed in the first place most of them have their head, too high, pruning has been neglected, and when performing the disagreeable characteristic of stooping and cutting of large branches has nearly ruined the trees. The same remark may apply to top grafting, as we saw a few orchards where it had been entirely ruined by grafting, by the cutting away and grafting too many of the large branches at one time. If our orchardists would consult their interest by purchasing a copy of Downing, Barry, Thomas or Elliott, they would hold these barbarian grafters in check, and not allow them to ruin trees to suit their pleasure, nor insert worthless varieties into their orchards. On the lime drift the Newtown Pippin is the apple par excellence, but on the sandstone shale, the Bellflower, both white and yellow, the Rhode Island Greening, Winesap, and other sorts do much better.

By looking at the map it will be seen that Ashley is nearly on the southern limit of the prairie, and consequently this is a fine point to buy Timothy, for the time of which the trade is fast assuming a large importance. The hay is baled and shipped by rail to Cairo, thence by steam, at the latest, which point finds a ready market. The seed is soon about the first of September, and the following season produces a large crop. We passed many large meadows now being cut for that purpose, and a fine field of eighty acres ready for sowing, besides many smaller ones. No one need be alarmed by the cheap grain, but put it in back-ground on account of the dry weather, Corn is suffering for want of rain. The shower last week, however, revived it some, but the leaves are now curling again. We have had a good time to clean out the weeds, and the corn looks cleaner than we ever saw it before. Some pieces that were planted very early were cut down by the frost; what did not kill out is now up about three feet and is beginning to tassel, small ears may be expected. Potatoes and other vegetables need rain very much, but we have no fears of a famine, we will trust in a kind Providence for the future as in the past. He has conferred more blessings upon us than we have deserved, therefore we will put our trust in him always.

Yours truly, S. D. BARTHOLEMEW.

IOWA.

DAVENPORT, July 18th, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Having traveled some in the State and witnessed the teeming abundance of the fields, and also conversed with men from various sections I take pleasure in speaking in the most encouraging tone for Iowa. The harvest of Winter wheat has been progressing some days. Spring Wheat is ripening. In southern sections where it is sown it has already seen reaped. The berry of both Winter and Spring Wheat is plump and well matured. The quality is superior and the quantity immense. Other crops generally promising. Weather hot and dry. With good prices to encourage marketing, there will certainly be an abundance of breadstuffs to spare from Iowa this year. The railroads which have pushed their lines into the State may rely on a heavy freighting business this fall.

It seems to be the general determination to liquidate deferred debts, pay up back interest and cancel as much of the principal as possible. It is estimated that the present crop will pay all arrears and a part of the original principal, besides providing for the current expenses of the year. If this be true and diminishes the principal 25 per cent it will be all our crop should be called upon to meet.

Railroads will renew their building and trade receive a healthy stimulus and incentive to action. With the payment of old debts and the new cash payments which must be made the Iowa trade in Chicago will return to its wonted activity. The new Banking System is doing something in the way of supplying a paper currency. The people somehow make good certain acts performed under the provisions of the School Law have been sustained by the legal tribunals so that new efficiency will be infused into the public school system.

TRAVELER.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

We have agreed to print half a dozen communications on the Sunday Question—a prominent topic of city discussion—upon the assurance that no one of them shall occupy more than one column. The first on the list takes the Anti-Sabbitarian ground. The other side will next be heard.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Since there is so great an excitement getting up on the Sabbath-breaking question, will you allow me to present my view of the matter? The ground of the objections to the running of her o railroad trains and opening beer gardens on the Sabbath, appears to be that it is God's bath-breaking. Among all the sins in the calendar there is none which is so zealously denounced as this—none which so embitters the life of childhood, and leaves among what should always be pleasant recollections, the dark stain of a fascinating sin too often yielded to. But who are responsible for this load of iniquity which is borne by each rising generation? It is those who have invented the crime; it is those who, in defiance of the spirit of Christianity, of the direct teachings of Christ and the Apostles, and of the Fathers of the Romish and Protestant Churches, have imposed upon young minds that there is one day in every seven set apart and devoted to silence, gravity, gloom and an utter abandonment of everything that tends to make it cheerful, to raise our spirits, or to promote our physical health. The buoyant spirits of youth and childhood must have vent during every twenty-four hours; nature will assert her rights, and as true Christianity teaches nothing in contradiction to nature rightly understood, it has never taught nor sanctioned any such observance as the Sabbath of New England. Macaulay says of the Puritans, that they substituted for the Christian Sunday, the old Jewish Sabbath; and so they did. The Sabbath as kept by the Puritans is *not* a Christian institution; it is a resuscitation of a worn-out Hebrew formal ceremonial which has no more binding force on the present world than the institutions of sacrifices, polygamy, and the injunction to eat pork which we also find in the same and the only scripture that enjoins the observation of the Sabbath. Sunday is intended as a day of rest and recreation. All men and women are employed during the week in such a manner that on Sunday they feel grateful for a change, that the mind may relax its tension and recover its energies. The day should be spent in religious duties by those who desire to spend it in that way, but those who crave amusement, recreation, relaxation, should not be compelled by public opinion to make hypocrites of themselves, and to go to church when they are aching to be in the fields, and pretend to join in public worship when their minds and bodies both are suffering for the want of healthful exercise, and cheerful, social intercourse, and all for the sake of an outward avoidance of a sin which is no sin, a compliance with an ecclesiastical formula, against which human nature and common sense both rebel. To conclude this part of my subject let me cite a few authorities which I know will be respected by our clergy.

St. Paul says, (Romans xiv. 5), "One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." And in verse 22 "Let us not, therefore, judge one another any more; but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way." The whole chapter is full of the grandest teachings of toleration on minor points.

Justin Martyr says in answer to a few who reproached the Christians for having no Sabbath. "The new law will have you keep a perpetual Sabbath. And you, because you account a day's idleness a Sabbath, imagine you are religious. The Lord our God is not pleased with such things as these. If any one be guilty of perjury or theft let him refrain for it for an adulterer let him repent; and he will then have kept the kind of Sabbath truly pleasing to God. You see that elements are every side, and keep no Sabbath. There was no need of the observance of Sabbaths before Moses, neither is there now any need of them since Christ."

Calvin also says that Christians are free to observe stated times of prayer and rest, and says there is no obligation to observe one day more than another, and says further that "those who cling to their constitutions go thrice as far as the Jews in the gross and carnal superstition of Sabbatism."

Martin Luther says, "If anywhere the day is made holy for the day's sake; if anywhere any one rests up its observance on a Jewish foundation, then I order you to work on it, to feast on it, to dance on it, to do anything that shall remove this encroachment on Christian liberty."

Sunday is an institution of inestimable importance in the eyes of those who are laboring for the physical and moral welfare of the poor man. To the rich man who takes every evening his recreation from the fatigues of the day, and enjoys until from two to three o'clock at night, the pleasures of the theatre, the concert, or social intercourse, it is a small matter to spend the greater part of Sunday in church, but to the poor man who goes to bed every night at nine o'clock, tired, dirty, and sometimes hungry, it is of immense importance whether he spend its Sunday in stupefied idleness with his wife and children, smoking his pipe and drinking his glass of beer, or whether he spend it in cas ing, for appropriate, and rational reasons for staying away from church, or going to church three times a day to join in the hollow mockery of worship of this pharisaical public meeting. He will be branded as a Sabbath breaker! I am glad the City Railway Company run their trains on Sunday. They show a healthful opposition to this stupid fanaticism that would impose its iron creed on every man, and that decries the prejudices of more consequence than everybody's else needs and desires: and they afford the poor man a cheap and pleasant, and improving means of spending his Sunday evening. [illegible]

The resolutions of the clergy, passed at the meeting Friday night, say that they are convinced that the running of trains on Sunday contributes more to the *profanation* of the Sabbath than to the *sanctification* of those who would use it as a means of conveyance to places of worship. Of course: they can't take any other view of it, they have their spectacles on. But can they say that to stop the cars on Sunday would contribute more to promote true religious feeling, than running them does to promote the health, pleasure and rational enjoyment of the poorer classes? No. Let every man keep Sunday as he chooses, and let not the privilege of one class be cut off to minister to the prejudices of another, be they Jews or Gentiles.

Let drunkenness and rout be suppressed on that day as much as any other—or even more if you choose—let nuisances be abated if they really encroach upon vested rights, but let not the means of obtaining innocent pleasure be curtailed; let them rather be in every way increased.

The German element in our population is of great value in this respect. The Germans have very different ideas of Sunday from what we do. They may be irreligious or not; that is nothing to the point; their enjoyment of the recreation of the day is dispersed of the sacredness of the Jews and the Puritans proves nothing at all other than a healthful exercise, and cheerful, social intercourse, and all for the sake of an outward avoidance of a sin which is no sin, a compliance with an ecclesiastical formula, against which human nature and common sense both rebel. To conclude this part of my subject let me cite a few authorities which I know will be respected by our clergy.

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☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! MARAVILLA!—The most wonderful preparation for restoring Dandruff during Baldness, ever known for Beautifying the Hair from Falling off, curing Sick Headache. Preventing the Hair from Falling off, curing Sick Headache. Preventing the Hair from Turning Gray, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Hair Dressers and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. [illegible] Agents and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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"It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and to one need fear or mourn the loss of hair if they will use your Maravilla."

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☞ Notice.—The undersigned, [illegible] holders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are hereby [illegible] provisions of its Charter, made necessary by the late [illegible] losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit in the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

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☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Catarrhoea, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. [illegible]

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FRUIT JARS,

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GENERAL DECORATIONS,
Which they feel confident will be found unrivalled in quality and cheapness.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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NEW SPRING STYLES,
Splendid Array of Rich
PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS,
—ALSO—
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CITY TRADE,
Having received our usual large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of
WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES
Of various designs, we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and house keepers generally that custom prices for furnishing their houses this Wall Paper and White Shades, in our large and complete assortment of the season.
We are always prepared to execute
Paper Hanging
In all the various styles in a manner unsurpassed by any other house in the States, on the most favorable terms.
Public Buildings, Churches, offices and Dwellings pa ered by contract or otherwise in a superior style, and all our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded.
H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
Dealers in Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Borders, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Curtain Materials, and Fixtures,
39 RANDOLPH STREET,
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DRAKE & BROTHER,
224 - SOUTH CLARK STREET. - 224.
Have Now in Stock a large and full assortment of
CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS,
☞ Paper Hangers and General Painters. ap6 d79 6m

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Successors to A. H. Burley & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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J. E. W. JONES. [illegible] H. PERDUE. [illegible] S. SMALL.
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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
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We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and printed to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, &c.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. All Books bound and kept for sale. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street,) Fort Office Building. [illegible]-3m

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st.,
have now on hand the following sizes of ruled paper:

20x27	19x33	20x44	26x40	26x52	27x33
20x32	20x44	21x34	26x27	26x32	27x35
	20x52	24x32	26x30	26x35	29x27

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 500 reams Manilla do., 1,000 reams Manilla do.,
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
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Nos. 64 and 66 Lasalle street, (over Hoffman & Gerhard's Bank,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for Buildings, and superintend the erection of the many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—with fidelity, celerity, and economy. For gentlemen and ladies will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.
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KENOSHA WATER CURE—
The Institution is situated in one of the pleasantest villages in Lake Michigan, 52 miles north of Chicago. It has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of patients.
The building is large and commodious, and pleasantly supplied with the choicest of the cold water. Every attention will be given to the comfort of patients. For particulars and circulars, address
E. V. SEELEY, Physician.
Kenosha, Wis., May 31, 1859. my31-3m

Real Estate.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
The Farm and Residence of the late Charles Nettnin (who perished on the ill-fated steamer Arctic), situated at Pontoosuc, Hancock county, Illinois, consisting of about 180 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, and handsomely improved. The dwelling is one of the most substantial and best variety of Cottages, all painting and in complete order. A fine Vineyard and Flower Garden, and all planted with choice fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a large Barn, Granary, Corn Cribs, Stables and Out-houses, to suit the most extensive farm. The farm and mansion are beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Mississippi river and the surrounding country. It is a large chance for one of the most healthy and desirable points for a residence, on the Mississippi river.
Also, a good STEAM FLOUR MILL, with large Brick Warehouse attached, situated in Pontoosuc, and doing a good business. The mill contains four run of stone; the machinery is in excellent condition. Attached to the mill is a fine Saw Mill, Lumber Yard, &c. Also, 120 feet of Rice Timber Lands, near the Mill.
The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchaser may desire. Terms and conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of
WILLIAM D. VOHT,
Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill.
jy19-d214 1m

FOR SALE BY REES, DENMAN & Co., 43 Lasalle street.
No. 122—80 ft. on Jackson street by 166 deep, fronting and Halsted street. Two Brick Houses.
No. 168—80 ft. on Washington street between Ann and May. $5,500. Cash.
No. 175—Washington corner of Leavett street, with improvements. $7,000. $2,000 cash, balance to suit.
No. 113—Five Houses and Lot on Randolph street, between Maynard Ann sts. House new. $4,500, on time.
No. 168—Lot on Indiana and Prairie Avenues, south of Rio Grande street, on long time.
No. 110—Beautiful residence, with five lots, on Prairie Ave.
Hyde Park. $3,000 cash, or $4,000 on time.
No. 104—66 acres fine dwelling and about four miles north-west of Bine Island. $20 per acre, on time.
No. 119—80 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special trade five times a day from city. Good improvements. $500 per acre. Cash.
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GREAT BARGAINS FOR CAPATALISTS.
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FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basements, with the remainder on easy time. These stores are situated in the most desirable part of the city, and will be sold at
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HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 100x200 feet. $2,500, half cash, balance in one year.
IMPROVED FARM of eighty-one acres, with House and Barn, at the Union House, at a great bargain.
HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twenty-fifth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The larger portion of the purchase money may remain on eight years time. Apply to
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NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK,
Corner of Clark and Washington streets.

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50x100 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,000—$1,500 cash, balance in 2, 3 and 5 years.
50x175 feet on White street, near Green. Brick House, with two frame houses. Price $1,500.
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60x134 feet on Washington street, Block 42, Section 7. Price $1,600.
E. W. THOMAS & CO.,
No. 7 Methodist Church Block,
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FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE,
WOODLANDS.
For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Subscriber's Residence of ELISHA BAYLIS, situated on Oak Grove Drive and Douglas avenue, two miles from the City Limits, containing about 14 acres of land, the greater part in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Grounds, Walks, &c., and well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
A large and commodious House, No. 13 Lasalle street, will be rented or sold.
jy16-d208 ELISHA BAYLIS.

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale, present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within six hours' ride of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated about one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, about one mile from several other springs and natural mineral, and in the most healthy and desirable points for a residence, on the Northern Lake shore of the Western country.
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A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.
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A good Public House opened and in successful operation for more than a year past.
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my9-3m

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A HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, cellar, [illegible], yard and garden, [illegible]-order, located in the east of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 90 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
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Those who know Dr. C. are aware that he is a skilful man in his art, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, and discussing, as a matter of course, his claims to confidence.
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Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machine in market, or money refunded. Wanted, an agent in [illegible] Address FINKLE & LYON,
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ap16-ly

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THE KENTUCKY JERKS.
Singular Phenomena or Religious Excitement—Falling, Dancing, Barking Exercises, &c.
[From the Philadelphia Presbyterian, July 9.]
The present remarkable bodily manifestations connected with the work of grace in Ireland naturally recall the attention of many to the somewhat similar phenomena which have occurred in this country. As our readers on both sides of the Atlantic may be desirous of information as to the latter, we will here present, as concisely as possible, some of the particulars. Our chief authority is the History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, by the Rev. Dr. Davidson.
Although these physical circumstances reached their culminating point in what is known as the revival of 1800, and chiefly in Kentucky, something of the same sort has been witnessed in other sections of the country. President Edwards, in speaking of the revivals of 1735 and 1742, mentions repeated instances of fainting, falling, trances, tumultuous, convulsions and outcries. Some were lost their reason. At times several persons would speak or out cry aloud in the meetings, and there was a great tendency to what many judicious persons justly regarded as disorderly. President Edwards afterwards regretted that he had not at the outset stren-ously resisted these extravagances, and it was owing, no doubt, to the wisdom gained from the experience of this epoch that the revival of 1800 in New England, simultaneous with that in Kentucky, was free from the extraordinary phenomena which have rendered the latter so notorious.
The Kentucky revival was preceded by a period of great coldness and worldliness in the Church, and the prevalence of infidelity and a gh-handed wickedness. When the outpouring of the Spirit commenced, it was to a great extent a novelty; people were taken by surprise, their sensibilities were wrought upon, and they were soon carried from one extreme to the other, until their religious assemblies finally became scenes, apparently, of the wildest disorder.
The first indications of what afterwards became so conspicuous seem to have been connected with the preaching of the Rev. John McGee, a Methodist. He was invited to take part at the Presbyterian meetings where the revival was in progress, and under one of his sermons there were loud outcries and the greatest excitement, resembling probably what is now sometimes witnessed at a Methodist camp-meeting. The crowds which came together, drawn by the news of the awakening, exceeded the ability of the neighborhood to accommodate them, hence they would bring their own provisions, sleep in their wagons, and spend days without returning to their homes. This soon led to campmeetings, which were of frequent occurrence. At these meetings singing, prayer, exhortation, etc., would be kept up until a very late hour—sometimes till two o'clock in the morning. The minds of the people, many of them extremely ignorant on the subject of religion, being thus kept under the influence of a powerful excitement, night and day, for a week or more at a time, it is not to be wondered at that their nervous susceptibilities ultimately gave way to the effect of it. The bodily exercises soon became common, and remained a prominent character of the work to the last.
These manifestations were by no means uniform. Dr. Davidson classifies them according to the phenomenology of the times as the falling, the jerking, the rolling, the running, the dancing, and the barking exercise. There were also visions and trances.
The falling exercise usually showed itself after rousing exhortations and fervent appeals to the feelings. Persons of all ages were among the subjects. They would suddenly fall to the ground as if struck by lightning, and sometimes swoon away. Many uttered piercing shrieks, mingled with groans and exclamations of "Glory to God." They would be in this condition from fifteen minutes to two or three hours. One case is mentioned of a woman who was in this condition, and without eating or sleeping, for nine days and nights. Some were more or less convulsed with struggles, and their eyes rolling wildly; but most of them lay motionless, almost as if dead or about to expire. Some were just the reverse, but others seemed incapable of it. The hands were usually cold with a weak, low pulse. Most of them complained of great weakness after their recovery. They were usually insensible of pain, even when able to talk on religious topics. The falling of one at a meeting would ordinarily act as a signal to others. On most occasions the number would not exceed two or three hundred, but at a great camp-meeting at Cane Ridge, as many as three thousand were computed to have fallen.
Probably the most prominent of these exercises are what has been generally termed "the Jerks." This first appeared during a sacramental occasion in Tennessee, when several hundreds were seized with this strange and involuntary agitation. The subject was instantly taken with spasms or convulsions through his whole system. At first there was a simple jerking of the arms. When the neck was affected, the head was thrown backwards and forwards with a rapidity and violence impossible to be imitated. It is said that when the hair was long the ends of it would snap much like a whip lash, they would bound over benches, pews, trunks of trees, apparently wholly unable to restrain themselves. An eye-witness thus describes it:
"The person affected must necessarily go as he was stimulated, whether with a violent leap on the ground, and bouncing from place to place like a foot-ball; or hopping around with head, limbs and trunk twitching and jolting in every direction as if they must inevitably fly asunder. The frame was commonly so much disfigured as to lose every trace of its natural appearance. Sometimes the head would be twitched, and right and left half round, with such velocity that not a feature could be discovered; but the face appears as much behind as before. Headdresses were of but little account with female jerkers. Even handkerchiefs bound tight round the head would be flirted off, and the hair put into the utmost confusion."
These extraordinary manifestations seemed to be involuntary, inasmuch as wicked men would be seized with them while striving to bind many against them, and though cursing every jerk; and travelers and laborers at their work were also taken with them. An instance is mentioned of a young man, the son of a ruling elder, who, on wishing to go to a camp-meeting, feigned sickness, and remained in bed Sabbath morning; but who, beginning to think of what was going on at the meeting, found himself violently jerked and resisted. The Rev. Dr. Blythe, who was in the midst of the excitement, states that he had felt the symptoms himself, but that by a powerful effort of the will he was enabled to prevent their gaining dominion over him. Some of the ministers made the experiment of varying the style of their preaching during the same sermon, in order to test the effect. Whilst they spoke in a gentle or soothing manner, all was quiet; but as soon as they changed to a hortatory and exciting style, the agitations commenced. It is worthy of note, too, that the manifestations increased in extravagance as the work progressed, and as the bodily exercises became more developed as evidences of the operations of the Holy Spirit. It is not improbable that if, when the falling was first witnessed, it had been steadfastly discountenanced, it would have ceased, and the further absurd manifestations would never have appeared. But such was the popular current that it was at the peril of his standing as a minister, or even a Christian, that any one spoke against them. It is certain that in the retrospect all judicious persons greatly regretted the extravagance and wildness with which the revival was characterized. We cannot but express serious apprehensions lest the good work in Ireland may be marred by allowing the same way to mere physical excitement. The excesses of our Kentucky revival should be a warning.

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Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART.
NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between John H. Weber, Jonas B. Aiken and John A. Yale, under the style and firm of John H. Weber & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James B. Aiken retiring. John H. Weber and Jno. A. Yale only are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
The business will be continued as heretofore at the same place by John H. Weber & Co., Jno. A. Yale, under the same style and firm of John H. Weber & Co.
JOHN H. WEBER,
JAMES B. AIKEN,
JOHN A. YALE.
Chicago, July 16th, 1859 jy18-d317

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of Brewer & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Martin Murphy succeeding to the business. All claims against the late firm must be presented for adjustment.
NOAH H. BREWER,
MARTIN MURPHY.
Chicago, July 1 jy18-8z

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Main entrance 161 Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' parlor, 71 Washington street.
J. A. KENNICOTT,
my30-3m-d235 Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the
Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business,
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 109 SOUTH WATER STREET,
ap6-3m-d71 Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help,
No. 171 Washington street, corner of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above place, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for [illegible] Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 3096. ap14-1y-d261

Wood and Coal.

WOOD.—George Steel & Co. have removed their WOOD YARD to LUMBER-ST., South of TWELFTH-ST. BRIDGE, WEST SIDE, where they will keep on hand for sale Sawed or Split Hard and Maple Wood, and Pure Maple, which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Orders received at their office, No. 3 Block, foot of La Salle street. jy2-d-3m

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my30-2m-d238 LAW & STROTH

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Private advices from Tucson, Arizonia, to July 2d, state that Peschiera had arrived at Hermosello and announced his intention of driving all Apaches Indians north of the line, with the aid of a Sonora battalion.

The revolt of the Gagui and Apapta Indians seemed to have been suppressed, but another has broken out in the northern part of Sonora, and a band of four hundred men under a Papago Indian leader were doing great damage to property.

It was expected that Lieut. Mowry and Edward Cross, the Arizonian, would fight a duel on the 5th of July. Lieut. Mowry's grievance is an abusive letter concerning him, communicated to the *States* newspaper of this city.

The Indians in Arizona continue their depredations. A company of volunteers are in pursuit of them.

The Secretary of Interior has under the act of March 3d, 1859, making appropriation preliminary to the eighth census, appointed Mr. Jos. C. G. Kennedy to take direction of the work. It is a well ascertained fact known to the, Indian Bureau that very many of the Indian disturbances are justly attributable to the encroachment of the whites on the reservation set apart for Indians by the general government.

The whites having once obtained possession there is no way, the U. S. military force being small, to dispossess them, and sometimes in consequence of their remaining unlawfully on the soil, new treaties have to be made with the Indians who are thus continually harrassed in their affairs. Owing to the inadequate number of Indian agents, it has been found impossible in every case to carry out all treaty obligations, or in time to impress the Indians favorably by an exhibition of our good faith, and to prevent dissatisfaction arising from unfulfilled pledges.

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Greenwood, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Indian character, and has always practically shared a warm friendship for them, will, it is believed, recommend in the next Congress such measures as will lead to the carrying into effect of all our treaty obligations, for the fulfillment of many of which no appropriations have made. This is especially the case as to those with the Indians of the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President has recognized Ernst Christian Hammer as Vice Consul of Denmark, for the State of Massachusetts, to reside at Boston.

The British and Spanish ministers are severally preparing to leave the city for the purpose of visiting the summer resorts in the North. The Prussian Minister intends to visit Sharon Springs for the benefit of his wife's health. The other ministers have already left Washington.

During the absence of the President, the regular meeting of the Cabinet will be held as usual on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Indian Bureau contemplates the appointment of a local agent to reside near the Pawnees, in order to enable it to exercise control over them and prevent future difficulties.

The Court of Claims has adjourned till the first Monday in October.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

NEW YORK, July 19.—In the case of Catherine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest, the Judge this morning decided that the motion argued last week by counsel for plaintiff, should be granted, the reference to proceed before the present referee if he will consent to hear it, and the defendant's attorney consents to vacate the order of adjournment. Otherwise the order will be to vacate the order of reference, and refer the matter to another referee. The defendant to pay alimony at the rate of $200 per month, and $1,500 toward counsel fees and expenses of reference.

Death of Mr. Choate.

BOSTON, July 19.—The meeting of the Suffolk bar relative to the death of Mr. Choate was fully attended to day. Chas. G. Loring, Sidney Bartlett, and others made eulogistic addresses, and a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted. It is expected that the remains will arrive here on Friday forenoon. The funeral will take place on Saturday at the Essex street Church. The Rev. Dr. Adams will officiate. A meeting of citizens will be held in Faneuil Hall on Friday afternoon, to be addressed by Hon. Edward Everett. The eulogy by Hon. Caleb Cushing will be delivered at a day thereafter to be named.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that a Bill of Rights before the Kansas Convention contains a clause that there be made between aliens and citizens in relation to the possession of property. Also that no slavery be allowed in the State.

It has been decided by a majority of the Convention in favor of instructing the Supreme Judges to discharge the Fugitive Slave law.

Provisions are made for the Homestead law, embracing 160 acres and improvements not exceeding $2,000.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Minister McLane's demand for the surrender of the Conducts alone saved it. A few hours later, Robles received peremptory orders from Miramon, seconded by Otway and Galreo, not to allow the Conducts to enter Vera Cruz.

Robles has captured Placeolan from the Liberals.

Marques had pronounced in favor of himself at Guadalajara.

Six Cases of Fatal Sun Stroke.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 19.—There have been seven cases of *coup de soleil* reported in this vicinity within the past three days, six of which proved fatal. Two of the cases were Germans, and the one that recovered an Irishman; one was a German woman. The weather here is intensely hot, and has been so for a week past.

Texas and the Pacific Railroad.

MARSHALL, Texas, July 18.—The District Attorney has officially notified the Pacific Railway Company that he will dismiss the State suit upon the payment of the first installment, $50,000, as provided for in the compromise with the new company.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—A daring attempt to rob a bank has just been detected. Last night a man, who gives his name as John Smith, was discovered while operating on the vault of the Housatonic Bank, in this city. He had almost effected an entrance.

The Slave Case in Boston.

BOSTON, July 19.—In the slave *habeas corpus* case before Judge Metcalf this morning, there was no argument against the plea of the slave Maria Gaskins, and she was promptly discharged. She will probably return to her master, Mr. Holmes, on his promise of more lenient treatment.

Drowning at Freeport.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 19.—A son of the Hon. Martin P. Sweet, about fourteen years of age, was drowned here this afternoon, while bathing in the Pecatonica. His body has not yet been found.

HODGES & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. DOGGETT.)
49 . . . *Main Street.* . . 49
GROCERS,
Have now in store a large and fresh stock of FINE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, TEAS, &c., to which we invite attention. Our goods are of the
CHOICEST QUALITY,
And are selected with great care
PARTICULARLY FOR FAMILY USE.
Many years experience in New York, combined with facilities for purchasing which cannot be surpassed, will enable us to please customers in the choice of goods. Orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of cartage to any part of the city.
We aim to make our house second to none in the States.
J. B. DOGGETT remains with the New House. jy16 d709 1m

NEWELL SNOW,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 113 Dearborn st., Chicago.
Being in receipt of frequent consignments from Eastern markets, and availing myself of the best opportunities presented in this market, I am able to offer GREAT BARGAINS to cash buyers of Groceries in
Large or Small Quantities.
Dealers as well as those buying for their own use will find it for their advantage to examine my stock and prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
jel-4m-d360 NEWELL SNOW.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
For sale in lots to suit, by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
jy18 Wholesale Grocers, 72 & 74 Water st.

200 BBLS. REFINED AND CLARIFIED SUGARS from New York and Chicago Refineries, for sale low by
jy18 WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,

100 BXS. STAR CANDLES,
40 boxes Stearine Candles,
10 boxes Pressed Tallow Candles, for sale by
jy18 WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, 48 South Water st.

500 BU. DRIED APPLES,
50 bbls. Dried Peaches—New York State
For sale by WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
jy18 Wholesale Grocers, 72 & 74 South Water street.

10 BBLS. DRIED RASPBERries, just received and for sale by
J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

500 BXS. PRIME ORANGES,
In good order, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

300 BXS. PRIME LEMONS IN
good order, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

5000 LBS. TURKISH PRUNES
In bulk, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

50 BBLS. DRIED APPLES,
Just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO.

20 BBLS. DRIED PEACHES,
Peeled and unpeeled, just received and for sale low by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

20 BBLS. DRIED BLACKberries, just received and for sale by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

2000 BXS. FIRE CRACKERS
For sale low by
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO.

2000 BXS. TORPEDOES IN
Hard and Soft quarters,
jy7 J. W. DOANE & CO.

CRANBERRIES—10 BARRELS,
Just received by
jy7 J. SNOW,
10 Dearborn street.

50 BOXES WESTERN RE-
serve Cheese, just received on consignment by
jy12 J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn street.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1859.

There is not a single new feature in financial matters to-day. Exchange is still 2 per cent. premium and rather close. Discounts easy at 10 per cent., and so little is doing outside of the banks that transactions are not worth quoting.

Gold is 2 per cent. premium. Demand light.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.—The Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co., which has been sojourning temporarily on Lasalle street, while their former office was being repaired, will be found this morning at its old quarters corner of Clark and Lake streets. The improvements recently introduced have made it one of the finest banking offices in the city.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—THE CROPS.—During the past week the weather has been intensely hot, and for the most part dry. In some parts of the State there have been occasional thunder storms, with copious falls of rain; but in the northern portion of Illinois and in Wisconsin, we hear some complaints of drought. The Winter Wheat is all cut, and most of it stacked and safe. Farmers in the northern part of the State have also commenced to harvest Spring wheat. Some samples of the latter were exhibited on 'Change to-day and it looked very fine. The yield of Winter Wheat in the central and southern parts of the State will probably average sixteen bushels per acre, and the quality is generally good, especially in that portion of the State known as the "Military Tract." Seven or eight cars have been received daily during the past few days, most of which has been sold to millers. The corn crop looks well, and although it is reported as thin and scraggy in some spots, the yield cannot fail to be large. Oats and Barley are nearly ripe, and harvesting will speedily commence. The barley crop promises to be the best we have had for many years. Oats have not been as favorably spoken of, but a fair crop is looked for.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JULY 18.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
By Lake						
By Canal	886	16045				
By G. & C. U. R. R.	972	4084	2295	200		
By Ill. C. R. R.	90	1670	714		208	
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	20	330	5600	900		
By C. & N. W. R.	75		457	340		35
By C. & A. R. R.	100	1240				55
Total	1373	4790	3526	1076	208	55

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 18.

To Buffalo						
To Ogdensburgh			19600			
To Oswego						
To Odell Town		150			150	
Total	30	180	19600		150	

The following table shows the receipts and shipments by Lake during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.

Lumber, ft	2,664,797	Flour, bbls	573
Shingles, No	1,186,000	Wheat, bu	11,000
Lath, No	630,000	Corn, bu	2,000
Staves, No	61,000	Rye, bu	383
Pork, bbls	1,141	Barley, bbls	1,000
Wood, cds	1,184	Lead, pigs	1,000
Coal, tons	1,000	Hides, No	1,000
Salt, bbls	3,992	Wool, bales	70
Iron, bdls	750	Copper, bbls	1,000
Mdse, tons	682	Apples, bbls	89
R. R. Iron, tons			

The Wheat market opened to-day at the closing figures of yesterday, but rallied 1@2c throughout the day, falling back again in the evening. Sales were limited, amounting to only about 18,000 bu at $1.15 for new No. 1 White delivered; $1.11 for new No. 1 Red on track; 95c for old No. 1 Red in store; 72c for No. 1 Spring; 56@56½c for No. 2 Spring. Flour continues to droop. A round lot of White Winter sold to-day at $6. Corn was less buoyant to-day, and a decline of 1@2c was submitted to, with sales of about 45,000 bu of all kinds at 45@47½c for No. 1; 43½@44c for No. 2; and 40c for Rejected—closing quiet but firm at the inside figures. Oats dull and lower—No. 1 selling at 30c in store. Rye 72c ₱ 56 lbs delivered. A lot of 50 bbls heavy Mess Pork was sold at $16.50, and 10,000 lbs bulk Shoulders at the packed. Hides firm. Wool quiet. Freights unchanged. Vessels take corn to Buffalo at 3c.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end.	Prev. Since Jan.	Same time
	July 16.	week.	1858.
Flour, bbls	2,344	6,610	217,033
Wheat, bu	6,364	16,388	1,486,353
Corn, bu	204,500	40,925	1,276,000
Oats, bu	21,000	10,040	360,789
Rye, bu	2,000		32,000
Barley, bu	700	1,173	121,229
Pork, bbls	245	1,270	122,178
Potatoes, bu	845	1,670	122,178
Grass Seed, bu			19,783
Broom Corn, lbs			19,783
Beef, bbls			1,000
Pork, bbls	1,182	570	16,092
Lard, lbs	91,000	2,000	2,000
Tallow, lbs	2,324	1,000	171,412
Cured Meats, lbs	147,264	45,214	1,490,000
Sugar, hhds	403	496	10,448
Sugar, bbls		100	2,000
Molasses, bbls		100	5,328
Coffee, lbs	6,000		200,000
Highwines, bbls	203	193	12,000
Alcohol, bbls	20		1,000
Lead, lbs	126,425	500,567	6,196,451
Hides, No	1,275	3,000	200,000
Wool, lbs		20,772	81,450
Mill Stuffs, lbs	67,267	73,469	2,026,674
Lumber, ft	2,664,797		79,595,000
Pine Lumber, ft			2,911,000
Sawed Logs, No	854	620	32,973
Sheep, No	402	716	36,504
Hides, No		1,275	200,000
Lumber, feet	13,308,861	10,945,458	147,326,942
Shingles, No	2,586,000	1,186,000	105,884,000
Lath, No	1,948,000	1,553,000	22,451,465
Staves, No	309,561		24,566,200
Pickets, No	18,500	23,000	167,500
Square timber, ft	160,000	1,500	1,500
Shgls, lds & hf bds	1,561	1,640	15,795
Lumber, bs	2,500	1,193	501,500
Dried Fruit, bs	1,200	1,895	784,281
Flour, bbls	2,344	6,610	217,033
Wood, cords	4,054	2,332	16,397
Coal, tons	61,438	11,000	31,000
Salt, bbls	2,003	1,602	64,493
Iron, bdls	206,000	370,000	7,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM CHICAGO.

	Week end'g July 16.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	1,981	1,895	180,784	184,869
Wheat, bu	188,169	38,095	1,178,779	4,305,471
Corn, bu	45,000	45,000	1,276,000	1,360,000
Oats, bu	15,022	10,018	252,110	1,211,722
Rye, bu		80	32,000	32,000
Barley, bu	1,300	2,499	95,000	68,872
Highwines, bbls	4,000	999	55,000	
Grass Seed, lbs		9,200	1,710,764	887,165
Broom Corn, lbs			19,783	
Beef, bbls	2	10	15,943	
Pork, bbls	1,182	570	16,092	
Lard, lbs			2,000	
Cut Meats, lbs	3,000	25,750	10,750,855	
Tallow, lbs	2,324		171,412	
Hams, lbs	28,140	7,672	670,000	
Sugar, hhds			10,448	
Molasses, bbls	25	50	1,449	
Coffee, lbs			200,000	
Lead, lbs	1,371	385	87,973	62,500
Hides, No	1,275		200,000	22,000
Cattle, No	138,425	128,700	7,000,000	
Sheep, No	130	5,040	251,370	
Hogs, No		1,000	50,000	
Lt. wines, bbls	874	205	13,041	
Alcohol, bbls			1,000	
Lead, lbs	187,674	907,100	4,134,510	
Wool, lbs	1,000		81,450	
Lumber, ft	5,986,564	4,287,567	124,986,000	134,278,500
Shingles, No	2,586,000	1,186,000	105,884,000	98,117,000
Lath, No	629,100	485,500	16,700,965	26,117,000
Timber, ft		160,000	1,500	
Posts, No	6,384	6,345	340,325	
Pickets, No	1,200	18,500	167,500	
Staves, No	73,000	50,000	926,672	
Cedar, No			15,555	
Iron, lbs	206,775	315,515	14,861,370	
Mdse, lbs	4,451,000	4,767,220	101,841,000	
Coal, tons	1,000	61	4,800	
Hay, No			1,000	

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16 AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Lake					
By C. & R. I. R. R.	770	3,149	80,619	2,800	
By C. & C. U.	972	1,700	40,371	11,115	
By C. & A. R.	2,602	3,300	16,700		
By C. & N. W. R.	3,600	5,300	14,000		
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	20	330	5,600	900	
By C. & N. W. R.	470	165	300	4,514	
Mich. Cen.				600	
Mich. Sou. & N. Ind.					
Ft. W. & C.				1,000	
Total	8,345	20,701	204,502	21,005	700
Previous week	4,616	16,388	1,276,000	32,000	1,173
Cor. week 1858	12,417	223,647	338,342	111,578	
Same Jan. 1, '59	217,039	1,486,353	2,360,342	360,578	121,229
Same time 1858	360,603	3,611,575	3,760,615	1,501,845	178,115

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BREAD STUFFS FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 16, 1859, WITH THE POINTS OF DESTINATION AND SOURCES OF EXPORT.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
By Lake					
To Buffalo	29437	490315	1282504	191260	51468
To Oswego	300	451435	59420		
To Ogdensburgh	3000	241415	86000		
To Hamilton, C. W.		21971			
To Kingston, C. W.	2295		46000		
To Cape Vincent			9000	4324	
To Collingwood			9000	2000	
To Toronto, C. W.	9088	69700	18000	18417	
To Wellington Square		11800			
To Port Sarnia, C. W.	750	1555		2000	
To Rochester			4000		
To Cleveland			4000		
To St. Catharines			4000		
To Other Ports	4811	46749	16775	1505	225
By Railroad—					
Galena & Chi. Union					
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	420	8801	4240	850	525
Illinois Central	2100	4000	4240	4240	1767
Chi. & Rock Island	3240	11366			6656
Ill. Cen. Iowa Alloy & Chi.	623	1000	317	4760	
Chi. & N. W. R. R.	6903	3113	6903	313	345
Chicago & Milwaukee	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Michigan Central	14493	79941	125031	6194	841
Michigan Southern	11197	7200	1000	54	3277
Pittsburg Ft. W. & Chi.	1040	800	1500		
Total	129674	1179776	1809354	269110	23040

THE MICHIGAN WOOL CROP.—The Detroit *Advertiser* contains the following:

The market now is about over for the season, and returns of the amount purchased are beginning to come in. The average price paid seems to have been *about* 49c. The following are the amounts taken at a few of the principal points:

	Pounds.
Adrian	274,000
Battle Creek	180,000
Brooklyn (Jackson Co.)	50,000
Concord	50,000
Flint	50,000
Grand Rapids	100,000
Hastings	16,000
Ionia	60,000
Jonesville	50,000
Kalamazoo	250,000
Marshall	60,000
Monroe	45,000
Mount Clemens	40,000
Parma	21,000
Romeo	50,000
Tecumseh	70,000
Total at eighteen points	1,794,445

A shrewd wool buyer of this city estimates the entire clip of Michigan at three millions of pounds. We hope to get fuller and corrected returns hereafter.

Vessels Passing the Welland Canal.

FOR TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 19.

Vessels passed Port Colborne lock from 4 P. M., 18th, to 4 P. M. on the 19th July, 1859:

Vessels bound west on the 18th, none. In the 19th were as follows:

Bound east on the 18th, barques Reynolds, Leader, Clayton, Gem, Thornton, Buchanan and Rice. On the 19th, brig Junction, brig Comet, brig Mary and Marshall Miller.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1859.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS.—During the past week rates have been firmer, owing to few vessels being in port. The charters of the week have been as follows:—Schrs. Yankee Blade and Baltic, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; Prop. Plymouth, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; bark Wm. Sturgess, corn to Buffalo at 2½c; schr Eagle Wing, corn to Buffalo at 3c. To-day the following vessels were engaged:—Schr Surp. Inc, White Cloud and Grapeshot, corn to Buffalo at 3c. Flour is taken to Montreal via Collingwood and Grand Trunk Railway, at 55c; to Montreal by water from Toronto 45c. Flour to Buffalo, 10c; to Boston by lake and canal, 50c. RAILROAD TARIFF.—The following are the rates for carrying fourth class goods, ₱ 100 lbs: to Boston, all rail, 80c; do water from Philadelphia, 45c; to New York, 40c; to Philadelphia, 40c; to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland, 25c; to Albany, 41c; to Pittsburgh, 30c.

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 6,843 brls; shipments, 9,200 brls. The market during the past week has been perfectly stagnant, and transactions have been limited to lots of ten to twenty barrels for city consumption. There is no shipping demand, and the market is p rfectly flat. Spring extras are held at $4.00@5.00, and Winter extras at 5@6.25. To-day a sale of 75 brls "Peoria" White Winter were sold at 4.00. Rye Flour nominal at 3.00.

WHEAT.—Receipts last week, 36,701 bu; shipments, 123,2 bu. The downward tendency noted a week ago has continued during the past week with increased force. Day after day it has sunk lower and lower—the decline of the week amounting to 16@17c on Winter, and 14@15c on Spring grades. During the past few days considerable new Winter wheat has arrived, and sold at a range of $1.11@1.16 on track for No. 1 Red to No. 1 White. The new Winter wheat weighs from four to six pounds per bushel more than the old crop. The buyers, however, have been principally Michigan and local millers. The transactions of the week in wheat will be found in the following table:

Date. No. bu	No. 1 Red.	No. 2 Red.	Sta'rd Spring.	No. 2 Spring.
13th...50,000	@1.00@1.01 ₱ bu	65c	60@62c	52@53c
14th...20,000	@1.00@	60@62c	60@62c	@
15th...17,000	@1.00@	@	60@62c	@
16th...3,000	1.04		61@62c	55
18th...20,000	@1.00@	@	60@62c	@

To-Day the market was a shade firmer, especially for Standard Spring. Sales were:—WHITE—300 bu old No. 1 Red at 95c; 300 bu new No. 1 Red at $1.11 on track; 12,000 bu No. 1 White at $1.15 delivered. SPRING—0 bu No. 1 at 73c; 4,000 bu Standard at 58c; 3,000 bu do at 57c; 1,000 bu do at 57½, seller's option next week; 1,000 bu do at 57½c; 3,000 bu do at 58c; 1,000 bu do at 58c, for Saturday; 300 bu No 2 at 55c. Closing quotations inside quotations.

CORN—Receipts last week 204,503 bu; shipments 230,085 bu. The market during the past week has been buoyant and active, and a good export demand. The continued firmness in prices, notwithstanding the heavy decline in wheat, has been very remarkable—and at the close, we have the anomaly of corn being 10@15c higher than Standard Spring Wheat. The receipts have improved very materially; while those of wheat have fallen off. The shipments are also larger, and under the demand for vessels, freights advanced 1@2c per bushel to Buffalo. At the close, however, the market shows some weakness, and a decline of to-day 4@5c lower than the highest point reached during the week. The following table shows the transactions daily:

Am't sold	Lake	River.	Canal.	No. 1	No. 2
13th...50,000				48	46c
14th...20,000				47	45@46
15th...50,000				47 @47½	47
16th...50,000				47	46@47
18th...50,000				47	46@47c

To-day the market declined 1@2½c. Sales were as follows—2,000 bu No 1 at 47½c; 7,000 bu do at 47c; 12,000 bu do at 46½c; 14,000 bu do at 46c; 3,000 bu do 45½c; 2,000 bu do at 45c; 3,000 bu No 2 at 46c; 1,000 bu do at 45½c; 300 bu Rejected at 39c; 2,000 bu No 1 at 46c delivered for the last half of August or earlier option.

OATS—Receipts last week, 21,022 bu; shipments, 15,022 bu. The market during the week has been extremely dull, and prices have declined 3@4c per bushel. There was no shipping demand, and transactions were confined entirely to the local trade. The sales to-day were: 800 bu No 1 at 30c in store; 250 bu choice old crop at 40c in store.

RYE—Receipts last week, 2,000 bu; no shipments. During the past week the market has been very dull, and prices have declined 4@5c per bushel. Sales to-day were: 300 bu new crop at 72c ₱ 56 lbs delivered.

BARLEY—Receipts last week, 700 bu; shipments, 1,100 bu. Market dull and entirely nominal at 40@45c.

ALCOHOL—Receipts last week, 90 bbls; shipments, 6 bbls. Market dull and entirely nominal at 20@21c.

BROOM CORN—No receipts or shipments. A lot of inferior were sold during the week at $1@5 ₱ ton. Good to prime is nominal at $15@140.00 ₱ ton.

BEANS—Receipts last week, none; shipments, 400 bush. The market during the week has been very dull, and the demand has been chiefly confined to the local trade. Several lots of common to prime white were sold for the lumber regions at $1@2.

BUTTER—Choice Roll is in demand at 11@12c; common dull at 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—Bolted, 2½@3.00 ₱ bbl; Unbolted, 87½@95.

COFFEE—Rio, 11¼@12½c; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; Maracaibo, 13@13½c; O. G. Java, 16½@17c; Mocha, 16@17c.

CANDLES—Tallow, 12½@12½c; Pressed do, 14c; Stearine, 16@18c.

COAL—Receipts last week, 1,000 tons; shipments, 110 tons. The market remains dull. We hear of no cargoes selling afloat, but a few have been sold at $4.75@5.00 for Lehigh and Briarhill. The quotations in the yards are as follows: BITUMINOUS—Erie and Briar Hill @5; Chippewa, $4.50; Blossburg, $5.50; Cumberland, $5.50; Anthracite—Lackawana, $6.50; Lehigh, lump, $8.

CHEESE—Market dull, at 7@8c for Western Reserve and 8@10c for Hamburgh.

CORDAGE—Tarred Rope, 13c; Jute, 10½c; Manilla, 12½c.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels, 25c; Pork and Beef barrels nominal at 47@75c; Butter Kegs 6.50; Whisky barrels, 1.12½@2.25. Flour barrels—Sellers to ship, 1.10@1.15; 1.50@7 ₱ thousand; tight staves and headings, 6.50@8 ₱ thousand.

DRUGS AND DYES—Quinine Sulph, $1.60@1.65 per oz; Morphine, 5.50@5.75; Borax, refined, 19@20c; Aloes, 20@ 40c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 90c; Cream Tartar, 38@39c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.25; Hyd. Potash 7½@8½c; Epsom Salts, Eng., 1½@2c; Sal. Soda, 1½@2c; Copperas, 2½@3c; Alum, 4½@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 15@17c; Madder 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.50; Indigo, 75@$1.00. Quicksilver 65c. Opium scarce at $7@7.50. Annatto, 80@90c per lb; Terra Japonica, 8@9c per lb; Sal Carbonate, 12½@14c per lb; Soda Ash, 3½c; Sal Soda, 2@3c; Sugar lead, 19@ 22c; Oxalic Acid, 10@30c per lb; Tartaric Acid, 80@85c. Iron Shell Lac, 28@30c per lb.

EGGS—The supply during the week has been fair—selling at 10c per doz.

FISH—Receipts, last week, 1,091 pkgs. The market for Whitefish during the past week has fluctuated between 4@5.25. Several round lots were sold a few days ago at the inside quotations, since which the market has varied between 4.50 and 4.75, according to the number of packages. The supply of Codfish is very light—entirely confined to Fresh Fish—and the market has advanced 3@5c. The following are the closing quotations:—WHITE FISH—½ bbls, No. 1, 2.25; No. 2, 2.00; ½ bbls, No. 1, 1.25; No. 2, 1.00; kits, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c. TROUT—No. 1, 2.50; No. 2, 2.25. SALMON—Extra, 3.50; No. 1, 3.25; No. 2, 2.75. MACKEREL—Boston No1, kits, 6.75; No. 2, 6.25; No. 3, 4.25; No. 1, ½ bbls, 4.25; No. 2, 3.50; No. 3, 2.50. CODFISH—French, 5½@5½c. HERRING—Labrador, $3.25@3.50 per bbl; No. 1, 4c per box; Scale, 60c per box.

FRUIT—APPLES—The supply of new apples is still limited, with a moderate demand at $3.50@4.00 for common to good. Several lots of prime sold a few days ago at $6.00, but they were extra good. Oranges, scarce at $5.00@5.50 per box. Lemons scarce and in good demand at $5.50@6.00 per box. Raisins—Layers, $2.50@3.00 per box; Loose, 2.50@3.00. Unpared Peaches, 8@9c; no demand for Pared Peaches

GLASS—The following are the wholesale cash rates

Brilliant cyl. by bx.	40 00	9x10 glass cyl. by bx.	45 00
9x12	40 00	10x12	2.00
9x13	2.00	10x13	2.00
9x14	2.00	10x14	2.00
9x15	2.00	10x15	2.00
9x16	2.00	10x16	2.00
9x18	2.00	10x18	2.50
9x20	2.00	10x20	2.50
10x14	2.00	12x14	2.50

GUNPOWDER—Rifle is 25 ₱ kgs, $6.50@7; Mining and Blasting is 25 ₱ kgs at 4.50@5.00; Canes, 1 ₱ canisters, 2 ₱ cent. in each at 11.00@13.00; Canes, ½ ₱ canisters, 2 cent. in each, 6.00@7.00.

HAY—The following are prices of Frisbie, Bro's, 65 Market st., New Prairie, hence to Kenosha, Kinsley, Ionia, 87 Lake Beach Prairie, 96 per ton; Baled Timothy, $10 per ton. Small bales, at retail, 75c each.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 203 bbls; shipments 374 bbls. The market during the week has been very quiet and almost nominal at 20c—closing dull and tending lower At quote them nominal at 20@23c.

HONEY—Dull at 10@13c ₱ lb. Supply good and demand very light.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 67,307 lbs; shipments 139,429 lbs. The supply during the week has been limited, with a good demand, and has an advance of 1c on Green Salted and Dry Flint—closing as follows: Green Salted, 9@5½c; Dry Salted, 15@16c; Dry Flint, 17@18c; Inferior do, 12@13; Fresh Pelts, $1.50@1.75; Shearlings, 12½c.

LUMBER AND NAILS—Shipments for the week, 3,500 M. The following are the current quotations: Bar Iron, 3½@ 3½c per ₱ lb; Cast Steel, 16@18c; Plow Steel, 7@7½c; Spring Steel, 7@7½c; Sheet Iron, 4½@4½; Nails, assorted, 3½c. Spikes, 4½@5c.

LEATHER—Market quiet at following quotations: Oak Sole 35 ₱ lb; Spanish middle weights, 25@ 28c ₱ lb; Bridle Leather, 34@38c ₱ lb; Collar Leather, 40@ 45 do; Harness Leather 28@ 32 ₱ lb; Hemlock Kip, 30@ 35c ₱ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75@85c ₱ lb; French Kip, 60@1.00 ₱ lb; French Calf, $1.00@1.30 ₱ lb; Female Calf, $2@2.25 ₱ doz. Hemlock Upper at 30@32 ₱ doz. Oak Upper Leather, $30@35 ₱ doz.

LIME AND PLASTER—Lime in bbls, $1@1.25; Lime in bulk, 70c@$1; Stucco, common, $5.00@5.75; Extra do at $7.50@8.00; Land Plaster, $3@3.50; Plastering Hair, 20@40c; Water Lime, $1.75@2.50.

LEAD AND SHOT—Receipts last week, 132,425 lbs shipments, 187,674 lbs. Market firm with an upward tendency. The closing quotations are:—Bar Lead, 7½c; Pig Lead, 6½@7c; Sheet Lead and Pipe, 8@9c; Drop Shot, $1.75 ₱ bag of 25 lbs; Buck Shot, $2.10 ₱ bag.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, $2.25; Pitch, $4.00; Tar, $4.25@5.00; N. N. Gums, $1.25@1.50.

LIQUORS—Pure Spirits proof, 23@33½c; Common Ohio Whisky, 22c; Pike's Magnolia do, 35c; Fabian's "Magnolia" do, 30c; Brandies, Pure, 37½c; A. Seignette Brandy ($1.90@2.00; United Proprietors do, $1.50@2.50; Otard, Dupuy, do, $2@3.50; Swan Gin $1.50.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Receipts last week—1193 bbls Pork, 17,000 lbs cut meats, 1,200 M. Lard. Shipments—2 bbls Beef, 86 bbls Pork, 2,000 lbs Lard; 3000 lbs Cut Meats. Mess Pork—Stock very light and demand limited.